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tracks of the cyclonic storms which crossed the eastern Mediterranean and the neighboring lands during the years 1906-1910, *i. e.*, of those storms which are of importance in bringing Egypt its winter rains. It is worth noting that cases are on record of a control over Egyptian weather by a cyclonic system as far north as the Gulf of Bothnia. Egypt has dry years and poor crops when the storms which cross the eastern Mediterranean are not well developed, or when their tracks lie farther north than usual. The plotting and study of these tracks are of great and immediate importance in relation to weather forecasting in Egypt, but every student of the climatology of Egypt and of other portions of the eastern Mediterranean region is under obligations to Mr. Craig for giving us these interesting charts. A study of climate without a knowledge of the controls of the weather types which make up the climate is aimless and dead. We confess that we ourselves have a more vivid idea of the climate of Egypt and of its controls since our examination of Mr. Craig's charts.

In the same report are two diagrams showing the thermo-isopleths of Cairo and Alexandria. This sort of graphic representation of temperature conditions makes the daily and annual march of temperature very clear, and serves to summarize a large amount of climatological information within a very small compass. It is a pity that such diagrams are not often modelled, as was done by Mr. A. H. Palmer a few years ago with the thermo-isopleths of Boston, Mass.

R. DEC. WARD.

Weather Science. By R. G. K. Lempfert. 94 pp. Maps, index. Dodge Publishing Co., New York, 1912. 20 cents. $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$.

The subject matter covered in the 94 pages of this little book can be best indicated by stating the title of each chapter.

1. Meteorological Observations and the Processes Involved in Atmospheric Changes; 2. Synoptic Meteorology; 3. Forecasting From Synoptic Charts; 4. Average Values; 5. Departure from Average Values—Correlation; 6. The Upper Air; 7. Bibliography.

An effort seems to have been made to present the discussion in terms understandable by the layman or the elementary student. It can hardly be said that the author has been successful in this attempt throughout the book. However, the volume is good for the student interested in the meteorology and weather of England and continental Europe who desires a very brief resumé of conditions in these regions. The bibliography, unless intended to include only the books used in the compilation of this volume, is quite incomplete.

EUGENE VAN CLEEF.

An der See. Geologisch-geographische Betrachtungen für mittlere und reife Schüler. Von Prof. Dr. P. Dahms. In series: Dr. B. Schmids naturwiss. Schülerbibliothek, 3. iv and 210 pp. Maps, ill., index. B. G. Teubner, Leipzig, 1911. 3 mks. $8 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$.

Professor Dahms tells the life story of the German seashore by means of geological and geographical observations. In a style adapted to students in their teens he tells how waves do their work, now aiding in the formation of land and again carrying it away, and how man defies the flood, wresting from its power one bit of territory after another. Very wisely he tells his readers that their own personal studies out of doors must supplement the descriptions in these pages.

GENERAL

Dans L'Atlantique. Sainte-Hélène aux xvii^e et xviii^e siècles, l'Archipel de Tristan da Cunha, Côtes de l'Afrique Australe, les Voyages d'Auguste Broussonet au Maroc et aux Canaries. Par Henri Dehérain. viii and 243 pp. Maps. Hachette et Cie., Paris, 1912. Fr. 3.50. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$.

The best feature of this book is the 86 pages devoted to the Island of Tristan da Cunha, the largest of the three volcanic islands in the South Atlantic, sometimes referred to as the Tristan da Cunha Archipelago. The author has col-